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APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
09/546,719	04/11/2000	Takashi Sakairi	JP90055	4909
36736	7590	09/17/2004	EXAMINER	
DUKE W. YEE YEE & ASSOCIATES, P.C. P.O. BOX 802333 DALLAS, TX 75380			HUYNH, THU V	
			ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER
			2178	

DATE MAILED: 09/17/2004

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

Office Action Summary

Application No.

09/546,719

Applicant(s)

SAKAIRI, TAKASHI

Examiner

Thu V Huynh

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-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --
Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If the period for reply specified above is less than thirty (30) days, a reply within the statutory minimum of thirty (30) days will be considered timely.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

- 1) ☒ Responsive to communication(s) filed on 30 April 2004.
- 2a) ☒ This action is **FINAL**. 2b) ☐ This action is non-final.
- 3) ☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

- 4) ☒ Claim(s) 1-6, 8 and 11-13 is/are pending in the application.
- 4a) Of the above claim(s) _____ is/are withdrawn from consideration.
- 5) ☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are allowed.
- 6) ☒ Claim(s) 1-6, 8 and 11-13 is/are rejected.
- 7) ☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are objected to.
- 8) ☐ Claim(s) _____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

- 9) ☐ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.
- 10) ☒ The drawing(s) filed on 30 April 2004 is/are: a) ☒ accepted or b) ☐ objected to by the Examiner.
Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).
Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).
- 11) ☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

- 12) ☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).
- a) ☐ All b) ☐ Some * c) ☐ None of:
1. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.
 2. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. _____.
 3. ☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

Attachment(s)

- | | |
|--|---|
| 1) <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Notice of References Cited (PTO-892) | 4) <input type="checkbox"/> Interview Summary (PTO-413)
Paper No(s)/Mail Date. _____ |
| 2) <input type="checkbox"/> Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948) | 5) <input type="checkbox"/> Notice of Informal Patent Application (PTO-152) |
| 3) <input type="checkbox"/> Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO-1449 or PTO/SB/08)
Paper No(s)/Mail Date _____ | 6) <input type="checkbox"/> Other: _____ |

DETAILED ACTION

1. This action is responsive to communications: amendment filed on 04/30/2004 to application filed on 04/11/2000.
2. Claims 1-4 and 11-13 are amended.
3. Claims 7 and 9-10 are canceled.
4. Claims 1-6, 8 and 11-13 are pending in the case. Claims 1, 2 and 11-13 are independent claims.
5. The rejections of claims 1, 2, 5-13 under 35 USC §102(e) as being anticipated by Dan et al., US 6,560,639, filed 02/1999 have been withdrawn in view of the amendment.
6. The rejections of claims 3-4 under 35 USC §103(a) as being anticipated by Dan et al., US 6,560,639, filed 02/1999 as applied to claims 1 and 2 above, and further in view of Kanevsky et al., US 6,426,761 B1, filed 04/1999 have been withdrawn in view of the amendment.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 102

7. The following is a quotation of the appropriate paragraphs of 35 U.S.C. 102 that form the basis for the rejections under this section made in this Office action:

A person shall be entitled to a patent unless –

(a) the invention was known or used by others in this country, or patented or described in a printed publication in this or a foreign country, before the invention thereof by the applicant for a patent.

8. **Claims 12-13 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 102(a) as being anticipated by Astiz et al., US 6,035,330, filed 03/1996.**

Regarding independent claim 12, Astiz teaches the steps of:

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- means for receiving from web site contents via said communication device (Astiz, col.7, lines 47-56 and figures 4-5; map marker receives files at a web site to analyze);
- means for preparing, using said web site contents, a list of page structures for said web site and a list of page attributes for web page (Astiz, col.7, lines 47-56; map marker analyzes html files to create a sitemap for web site which includes hierarchical data structure identifies each html page at the web site and characteristics of each html page);
- means for transmitting, in accordance with a request from said different computer, said page structures and said page attributes for said web site to said different computer (Astiz, col.8, lines 8-29 and figures 4-5; transmitting said sitemap to users who requests the sitemap).

Regarding independent claim 13, Astiz teaches the steps of:

- a function for receiving, from a server, page structures for said web sites and web page attributes, including information concerning said web sites (Astiz, col.7, lines 47 – col.8, line 29; and figures 4-5; receiving from a server, hierarchical page structure identifies each html page and characteristics of each html page); and
- a function for displaying said page structures and said page attributes in correlation with each other such that a user can manipulate the display of said page structures and said page attributes but cannot change said page structures and said page attributes (Astiz, col. col.7, lines 47 – col.8, lines 8-29; col.9,

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line 45 – col.10, line 44; and figures 4-6; displaying hierarchical page structures and characteristics of each html page in correlation with each other. The user can manipulate the display of the hierarchical page structures and characteristics using “expand”, and “collapse” commands. However, the user cannot change the hierarchical page structures and characteristics, since this hierarchical page structures and characteristics are created by map marker and stored at a server before providing to the user, only web site administrator can customize the sitemap before it is transmitted to display on user computer).

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

9. The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negated by the manner in which the invention was made.

10. **Claims 1-2, 4-6, 8 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Astiz et al., US 6,035,330, filed 03/1996, in view of Weinberg et al., US 6,360,332 B1, filed 06/1999.**

Regarding independent claim 1, Astiz teaches the steps of:

- receiving from a server for a web site, a plurality of page structures and a plurality of page attributes for said web site, including information concerning said web site (Astiz, col.7, lines 47 – col.8, lines 8-29; and figures 4-5;

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receiving from a server, hierarchical page structure identifies each html page and characteristics of each html page);

- displaying said plurality of page structures and said plurality of page attributes on screen for a user (Astiz, col. col.7, lines 47 – col.8, lines 8-29; col.9, line 45 – col.10, line 44; and figures 4-6; displaying hierarchical page structures and characteristics of each html page in correlation with each other. The user can manipulate the display of the hierarchical page structures and characteristics using “expand”, and “collapse” commands);
- receiving from the user an input selecting either ones of said plurality of page structures or ones of said plurality of page attributes (Astiz, col.12, lines 63-65).

Astiz does not explicitly disclose in response to receiving said input from the user, dynamically changing the display of at least one of said plurality of page structures if ones of said plurality of page structures were selected and dynamically changing the display of at least one of said plurality of page attributes if ones of said plurality of page structures were chosen, wherein the display that is dynamically changed reflects a correlation between said page structures and said page attributes.

Weinberg teaches:

- in response to receiving an input from a user, dynamically changing the display of at least one of said plurality of page structures if ones of said plurality of page attributes were selected and dynamically changing the display of at least one of said plurality of page attributes if ones of said plurality of page structures were chosen, wherein the display that is

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dynamically changed reflects a correlation between said page structures and said page attributes (Weinberg, fig.2, col.11, line 63 – col.12, line 3; col.13, lines 57-59 and col.24, lines 37-53; dynamically highlight page “Order type: OR” in hierarchy tree when selecting the attribute “order type field”; and dynamically highlight attribute “Thomas Bush Inc.” when the “Thomas Bush Inc.” page in the hierarchy tree were selected).

It would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to have combined Weinberg's teaching and Astiz to facilitate the user to identifying the association between page structures and page attributes, since this would have provide a clues for user to find certain web page(s) based on the page attribute(s) or/and page attribute(s) based on a certain page. It is also noted that this combination would have helped the user to understand the correlate of information with the page structure of the web site, such as “keywords, which are one type of page attributes used at web site, are display in alphabetical order” in conventional site map (applicants' admit prior art, applicants' specification, page 1, lines 13-19), now are concurrently displayed with the page structure (hierarchy tree) for the user manipulate and dynamically show the correlate between the page structure (hierarchy tree) and the page attributes (keywords).

Independent claim 2 is for a system performing the method of claim 1 and is rejected under the same rationale.

Regarding claim 4, which is dependent on claim 2. Astiz teaches wherein said server includes means for using contents held by said server or by another web server to prepare said web page structures and said page attributes for said web pages at said web site (Astiz, col.7, lines 48 – col.8, line 29).

Regarding claim 5, which is dependent on claim 2. Astiz teaches wherein said server includes means for upon receiving a request from said browser, transmitting to said browser a program that includes a command processor, a page attribute processor and a page structure processor, all of which are required to display said page structures and said attributes in correlation with each other (Astiz, col. col.7, lines 47 – col.8, lines 8-29; and figures 4-6; transmitting command panel, hierarchical page structures and characteristics of each html page in correlation with each other (fig.6)).

Regarding claim 6, which is dependent on claim 5. Refer to the rationale relied to reject claim 5, Astiz teaches wherein said command processor includes means for, in accordance with a browser change manipulation performed by a user, displaying a list of command areas including a command for changing a display of said page structures and said page attributes, as well as said page structures and said page attributes (Astiz, fig.6, commands “configure”, “expand”, “collapse”, “detail”, etc.).

Regarding claim 8, which is dependent on claim 5. Refer to the rationale relied to claim 6, the limitations of “means for displaying together with said page structures and said page attributes, a list of command areas for changing the displays of said page structure and said page attributes” is addressed. The rationale is incorporated herein.

11. **Claim 3 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Astiz in view of Weinberg as applied to claim 1 above, and further in view of Kanevsky et al., US 6,426,761 B1, filed 04/1999.**

Regarding claim 3, which is dependent on claim 1. Refer to the rejection of claim 1, the limitation of “wherein said page attributes are keywords included in said web pages at said web site” is address as. However, Astiz does not explicitly teach wherein said page attributes are keywords included in said web pages at said web site, a number of times said keywords appear, sizes of files, a number of files and date files are updated.

Kanevsky teaches a web page displaying having attributes, such as a number of time said keywords appear, size of files, a number of files and date files are updated (Kanevsky, col.1, lines 60-65, fig.3, item 510, 520, 530, 540, 550; col.9, lines 60-67).

It would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to have combined Kanevsky’s page attributes into Belfiore’s page attributes to provide more attributes for the user, since this would have provides relatedness of information represented by items may be easily understood (Kanevsky, col.1, lines 39-43) and improved system for organizing displaying, managing text, image, graphics on a computer graphic interface (Kanevsky, col.2, lines 5-10).

12. **Claims 1-2, 5 and 11 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Belfiore et al., US 6,525,748, priority filed 07/1996, in view of Weinberg et al., US 6,360,332 B1, filed 06/1999.**

Regarding independent claim 1, Belfiore teaches the steps of:

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- receiving from a server for a web site, a plurality of page structures and a plurality of page attributes for said web site, including information concerning said web site (Belfiore, col.4, lines 22-38; sitemap contains page structures (hierarchy index) and page attributes (search results and rating information));
- displaying said plurality of page structures and said plurality of page attributes on screen for a user (Belfiore, col.10, lines 25-65);
- receiving from the user an input selecting either ones of said plurality of page structures or ones of said plurality of page attributes (Belfiore, col.11, lines 1-8).

Belfiore does not explicitly disclose in response to receiving said input from the user, dynamically changing the display of at least one of said plurality of page structures if ones of said plurality of page structures were selected and dynamically changing the display of at least one of said plurality of page attributes if ones of said plurality of page structures were chosen, wherein the display that is dynamically changed reflects a correlation between said page structures and said page attributes.

Weinberg teaches:

- in response to receiving an input from a user, dynamically changing the display of at least one of said plurality of page structures if ones of said plurality of page attributes were selected and dynamically changing the display of at least one of said plurality of page attributes if ones of said plurality of page structures were chosen, wherein the display that is dynamically changed reflects a correlation between said page structures and said page attributes (Weinberg, fig.2, col.11, line 63 – col.12, line 3; col.13,

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lines 57-59 and col.24, lines 37-53; dynamically highlight page “Order type: OR” in hierarchy tree when selecting the attribute “order type field”; and dynamically highlight attribute “Thomas Bush Inc.” when the “Thomas Bush Inc.” page in the hierarchy tree were selected).

It would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to have combined Weinberg’s teaching and Belfiore to facilitate the user to identifying the association between page structures and page attributes, since this would have provide a clues for user to find certain web page(s) based on the page attribute(s) or/and page attribute(s) based on a certain page. It is also noted that this combination would have helped the user to understand the correlate of information with the page structure of the web site, such as “keywords, which are one type of page attributes used at web site, are display in alphabetical order” (applicants’ admit prior art, applicants’ specification, page 1, lines 13-19), now are concurrently displayed with the page structure (hierarchy tree) for the user manipulate and dynamically show the correlate between the page structure (hierarchy tree) and the page attributes (keywords).

• **Independent claim 2** is for a system performing the method of claim 1 and is rejected under the same rationale.

Regarding claim 5, which is dependent on claim 2. Refer to the rationale relied to reject claims 1 and 2, in order to display hierarchy page structure and attribute page and correlation with each other on a browser when the user request the sitemap as explained in combination Weinberg and Belfiore, “a page attribute processor and a page

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structure processor, all of which are required to display said page structures and said attributes in correlation with each other” must be included to transmit to said browser for user’s manipulations. The rationale is incorporated herein.

Regarding independent claim 11, recites a web site browsing computer, which includes a communication device for communicating with another computer which is equivalent to the method as recited in claim 1 and are similarly rejected.

13. **Claim 3 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Belfiore in view of Weinberg as applied to claim 1 above, and further in view of Kanevsky et al., US 6,426,761 B1, filed 04/1999.**

Regarding claim 3, which is dependent on claim 1. Refer to the rejection of claim 1, the limitation of “wherein said page attributes are keywords included in said web pages at said web site” is address as. However, Belfiore does not explicitly teach wherein said page attributes are keywords included in said web pages at said web site, a number of times said keywords appear, sizes of files, a number of files and date files are updated.

Kanevsky teaches a web page displaying having attributes, such as a number of time said keywords appear, size of files, a number of files and date files are updated (Kanevsky, col.1, lines 60-65, fig.3, item 510, 520, 530, 540, 550; col.9, lines 60-67).

It would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to have combined Kanevsky’s page attributes into Belfiore’s page attributes to provide more attributes for the user, since this would have provides

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relatedness of information represented by items may be easily understood (Kanevsky, col.1, lines 39-43) and improved system for organizing displaying, managing text, image, graphics on a computer graphic interface (Kanevsky, col.2, lines 5-10).

14. **Claims 4, 6 and 8 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Belfiore in view of Weinberg as applied to claims 2 and 5, and further in view of Astiz et al., US 6,035,330, filed 03/1996.**

Regarding claim 4, which is dependent on claim 2. Belfiore teaches sitemap files is available at the web site (Belfiore, col.1, lines 28-29) that hold hierarchical list of web pages and page attributes, such as search result and ratings information that are available at the server site (Belfiore, col.3, lines 7-11). These suggests that the server must includes means for using contents hold by said server to prepare said web page structure in order to provide such web page structure and said attributes for a user when the user request the sitemap at a web site.

Astiz teaches a server or a user includes means for using contents hold by said server or by another web server to prepare said web page structures and said page attributes for said web pages at said web site (Astiz, col.7, lines 48-67).

It would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to have combined Astiz and Belfiore to provide different place to employ the sitemap, since the sitemap is implemented from both server or/and user.

Regarding claim 6, which is dependent on claim 5. Refer to the rationale relied to reject claim 5, the combination of Belfiore and Weinberg teaches "command processor

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includes means for, in accordance with a browser change manipulation performed by a user” is included. The rationale is incorporated herein. Belfiore does not explicitly teaches, displaying a command for changing a display of said page structures and said page attributes, as well as said page structures and said page attributes.

Astiz teaches displaying a list of command areas including a command for changing a display of said page structures and said page attributes, as well as said page structures and said page attributes (Astiz, fig.6, commands “configure”, “expand”, “collapse”, “detail”, etc.).

It would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to have combined Astiz’s list of command areas in a site map into Belfiore’s site map for changing the displays of the page structure and page attributes, since such commands would have allowed the user to manipulate the displaying of the page structure and page attributes of the sitemap.

Regarding claim 8, which is dependent on claim 5. Refer to the rationale relied to claim 6, the limitations of “means for displaying together with said page structures and said page attributes, a list of command areas for changing the displays of said page structure and said page attributes” is addressed. The rationale is incorporated herein.

Response to Arguments

15. Applicant's arguments with respect to claims 1-6, 8 and 11-13 have been considered but are moot in view of the new ground(s) of rejection.

Applicants argue that Dan does not disclose changing the display of the page structure and page attributes so that they show the correlation between these structures and attributes.

However, the combination of Belfiore and Weinberg; and/or Astiz and Weinberg teaches this limitation as explained in the rejection above.

Conclusion

16. The prior art made of record and not relied upon is considered pertinent to applicant's disclosure.

Chakrabarti et al., US 6,334,131 B2, filed 08/1998, teaches method for cataloging, filtering and relevance ranking frame based hierarchical information structure.

Underwood et al., US 6,697,825 B1, filed 11/1999, teaches generating and modifying multiple instances of element of a web site.

Grinstein et al., US 6,714,201 B1, filed 04/1999, teaches propagated signals for modeling motion in computer applications.

Wedenfeller et al., US 6,028,602, filed 05/1997, teaches managing contents of a hierarchical data model.

Cordes et al., US 6,484,190 B1, filed 07/1998, teaches subset search tree integrated graphic interface.

Dolan et al., US 5,963,208, filed 07/1998, teaches integrated network access user interface for navigating with a hierarchical graph.

Horowitz et al., US 6,236,987 B1, filed 04/1998, teaches dynamic content organization in information retrieval system.

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Jones et al., Us 6,199,098 B1, filed 02/1996, teaches method for providing an expandable hierarchical index in a hypertextual, client-server environment.

Stark, US 5,935,210, filed 11/1996, teaches mapping the structure of a collection of computer resources.

Inder et al., "Automatic Generation of Diagrammatic Web Site Maps", copyright 1998 ACM, pages 719-725.

Sakairi Takashi, "A Site Map for Visualizing Both a Web Site's Structure and Keywords", copyright 1999 IEEE, pages 201-205

Li et al., "Constructing Multi-Granular and Topic-Focused Web Site Maps", copyright 05/2001 ACM, pages 343-345.

17. Applicant's amendment necessitated the new ground(s) of rejection presented in this Office action. Accordingly, **THIS ACTION IS MADE FINAL**. See MPEP § 706.07(a). Applicant is reminded of the extension of time policy as set forth in 37 CFR 1.136(a).

A shortened statutory period for reply to this final action is set to expire **THREE MONTHS** from the mailing date of this action. In the event a first reply is filed within **TWO MONTHS** of the mailing date of this final action and the advisory action is not mailed until after the end of the **THREE-MONTH** shortened statutory period, then the shortened statutory period will expire on the date the advisory action is mailed, and any extension fee pursuant to 37 CFR 1.136(a) will be calculated from the mailing date of the advisory action. In no event, however, will the statutory period for reply expire later than **SIX MONTHS** from the date of this final action.

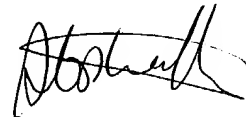
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Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Thu V Huynh whose telephone number is (571) 273-4126. The examiner can normally be reached on Monday to Friday.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Stephen S Hong can be reached on (571) 273-4124. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 703-872-9306.

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see <http://pair-direct.uspto.gov>. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free).

TVH
September 10, 2004



STEPHEN S. HONG
PRIMARY EXAMINER